

**IN THE COURT OF APPEALS
FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT OF OHIO
HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO**

STATE OF OHIO,	:	APPEAL NO. C-080144
	:	TRIAL NO. 07CRB-39432
Plaintiff-Appellee,	:	
	:	<i>JUDGMENT ENTRY.</i>
vs.	:	
WILLIAM E. JONES,	:	
	:	
Defendant-Appellant.	:	

We consider this appeal on the accelerated calendar, and this judgment entry is not an opinion of the court.¹

Defendant-appellant, William E. Jones, appeals the judgment of the Hamilton County Municipal Court convicting him of domestic violence. He was convicted after a bench trial.

Jones and Asia Dean saw each other in the parking lot of a convenience store and got into an argument over the custody of their son. Dean testified that Jones had forced her to the ground and punched her in the back of the head. Dean's cousin, Michelle Devine, stated that she had witnessed Dean lying on the ground with Jones standing over her.

Jones denied any physical contact with Dean. The trial court found him guilty and sentenced him to probation.

¹ See S.Ct.R.Rep.Op. 3(A), App.R. 11.1(E), and Loc.R. 12.

In three related assignments of error, Jones now argues that the conviction was based on insufficient evidence and was against the manifest weight of the evidence. We address the assignments together.

In the review of the sufficiency of the evidence to support a conviction, the relevant inquiry for the appellate court “is whether, after viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the prosecution, any rational trier of fact could have found the essential elements of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt.”² To reverse a conviction on the manifest weight of the evidence, a reviewing court must review the entire record, weigh the evidence and all reasonable inferences, consider the credibility of the witnesses, and conclude that, in resolving the conflicts in the evidence, the trier of fact clearly lost its way and created a manifest miscarriage of justice.³

The domestic-violence statute, R.C. 2919.25(A), provides that “[n]o person shall knowingly cause or attempt to cause physical harm to a family or household member.”

In this case, the conviction was in accordance with the evidence. Dean testified that Jones had forced her to the ground and struck her in the head, and Devine’s testimony corroborated Dean’s version of the events. Although Jones denied committing the offense, we cannot say that the trial court lost its way in finding him guilty. We overrule the assignments of error and affirm the judgment of the trial court.

Further, a certified copy of this judgment entry shall constitute the mandate, which shall be sent to the trial court under App.R. 27. Costs shall be taxed under App.R. 24.

² *State v. Waddy* (1992), 63 Ohio St.3d 424, 430, 588 N.E.2d 819.

HILDEBRANDT, P.J., CUNNINGHAM and DINKELACKER, JJ.

To the Clerk:

Enter upon the Journal of the Court on February 4, 2009
per order of the Court _____.
Presiding Judge

³ *State v. Thompkins*, 78 Ohio St.3d 380, 387, 1997-Ohio-52, 678 N.E.2d 541.